

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.



"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

ENCOURAGE THE IRON FOUNDRIES.

It is an old maxim, founded on truth, that small leaks will sink the largest ship. At the present time, when almost every individual is crying out, and not without reason, hard times! hard times! when most of the States are laboring under heavy debts, and even the United States itself, cramped for ready means to carry on its fiscal operations, it is incumbent upon every one to inquire what shall we do to effect a change for the better? We propose, then, from time to time, to lay before our readers some of the causes, which, either immediate or remote, have a share in producing the present pressure, and to expose some of the leaks which are dragging the ship under. One great cause is, that we have neglected to take care of ourselves as a nation as we ought. The doctrine of free trade is a very good one in theory, and if all the nations of the earth would adopt it, it would do very well in practice. But when other nations drop it, and protect their farmers and mechanics, by either directly prohibiting the introduction of such articles from abroad that they can raise or manufacture at home, or indirectly do the same thing by establishing such duties upon them that those who bring them cannot make any profit upon them,—it is time for other nations also to meet them in the same way. This must be done, if we would not be brought into pecuniary trouble by them. As long as we can trade with other nations on a fair scale, and exchange our articles of manufacture or produce for their articles of manufacture or produce, business will move on briskly and harmoniously, and the balance of trade will not vary much either way. There will be no pressure in the money market of any consequence. But when we are under the necessity of purchasing articles from any nation who will not take our produce or manufactures, we have no other alternative than to pay the gold and silver, and the more we buy the more specie must we pay over until we become drained.

This process has been going on with us for the last ten years. There may be, and probably are, other causes beyond this, with which we have nothing to do, which aid in bringing this state of things about, but notwithstanding this, we have been importing more—a vast deal more—than we have exported, and our money is called for to pay up the balance.

Among the many items which we shall mention, is iron. The great call for this article on account of the increase of population, the increase of machinery, and the increase of railroads, has brought about an immense importation of it from abroad. Within a few years, say ten, we have imported into the United States FORTY MILLIONS of dollars' worth of this single article. Now here is a leak in the ship of no small magnitude, especially when the most of it comes from a country, which, however plausibly she may theorise to others on the doctrines of free trade, practices the very reverse, and shuts us out of her market, unless we pay gold and silver for her wares. Forty millions of dollars' worth of iron brought into a country which probably has more of it slumbering untouched, and undisturbed in her soil and among her mountains than any other! And why is it so? Because we allow it to come from a country where labor is cheap. Because we are so generous as to allow others to sell us their productions at a rate so low that our own artisans cannot compete with them in price, and that, too, when they will allow us to pay them in little else except the specie. If such arrangements could be made which they have made to protect themselves, we

could soon compete with them, and instead of sending out of our borders forty millions of dollars, we could save it at home among our own workmen—making glad the families of the industrious operative, and building up and strengthening the hands of our own citizens. We have ore enough within the borders of the United States to supply ourselves with iron during all coming time, and wood and coal and skill enough to smelt it. Ought not the government, or rather ought not the people to turn their attention to the subject and adopt some method which shall encourage our own foundries?

PUMPKINS AND SQUASHES.

These two vegetables are seldom cultivated to any extent by our farmers. A small patch of squashes in the garden, some pumpkins dropped among the corn, are generally all that the farmer troubles himself about in regard to them.

The pumpkin pays well the extra attention which would be necessary to plant it alone. In a light loamy soil, if planted about six feet apart, with a generous quantity of green unfermented manure in the hill, it will yield abundantly, and is a valuable crop. The Marrow squash also makes an excellent field crop. We do not think that they will yield quite so well as the pumpkin, but they are richer, and are very valuable on account of their keeping better and longer than the common pumpkin.

We perceive that the Ken. Co. Ag. Society have offered a premium on the best crop of pumpkins raised by themselves, and we hope that our farmers who have suitable soil will try the experiment. There were a few in this vicinity who cultivated these articles by themselves last year, and although it was a bad season they did well. Each of these vegetables like a warm sun, and a plenty of fermenting manure. A friend of ours once amused himself by watering a squash vine with water saturated with manure. He would pour a little around the roots and a little at each tendril or joint which had rooted into the ground. The weather was very warm, and he made the vine grow a foot in twenty-four hours for several successive days.

GOUBER OR PINDAR PEA.

We have received a line from Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, accompanying some of the above pea, which proves to be what is known here as the "Pea Nut" frequently sold at the fruit shops. We have planted them, but are somewhat doubtful whether they will flourish in our climate.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Our thanks are due our esteemed correspondent B. F. W. for a package of seeds. The minerals sent some time since have been received, and will be attended to soon.

PRUNING APPLE TREES.

We have received a communication from our friend Major Wood on this subject, which is one of no little importance. It is really painful to see how barbarously some people treat their apple trees. For a few years past there seems to have been a strange apathy come over our farmers respecting orcharding in this State. Some have cut them up root and branch, and some under the pretence of pruning them have hacked and mangled them so cruelly that they are worse than dead, for they cumber the ground without producing fruit, all the energy and vitality of the tree being exerted to heal the grievous wounds that have been inflicted.

TRIMMING FRUIT TREES.

MR. HOLMES:—The orchard is and must be a good part of the farm, and I am sorry to see so little attention paid to fruit trees. Really, some have become so temperate, or rather, anti-temperate, as to cut down their apple trees, and there is not a good nursery to be found. When placed near stone walls and fences fruit trees take up little or no room on the farm, and when we consider the uses the fruit can be put to I am astonished at the little attention paid to them by farmers in general. Heretofore, before fruit trees were associated with intemperance or rather fashion, nearly all the kinds of choice fruit known in the world were obtained, and who does not recollect years when choice fruit has brought much cash to us for shipping. The temperance cause is a good one, but really it seems to me to be intemperance to cut down fruit trees to show that you are friendly to that reform. Who ever knew a man made a drunkard by cider? I believe he must become so by something stronger than cider. Because he cannot get distilled spirits he will sometimes (though very rarely) keep it up on cider; but it will be remembered that we are not obliged to make apples into cider, nor pears into perry. Hogs, neat cattle, sheep, and other stock are much benefitted by a judicious feed of them as well as by other green or heavy food. My object at this time is to reprove those that do not cut down their trees but set so little store by them that they trim them in the most savage manner, and often they have so abused them that they may as well be cut down as not, for they will never pay by their fruit for the ground they occupy.

There are certain rules in trimming that never ought to be lost sight of by the operator. I have sent you two pieces on the management of fruit trees, published in the Medical and Agricultural Register, which shew the thing as it ought to be.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Wintrop, May 12, 1840.

Observations on Orchards, with Directions for Planting and Pruning Fruit Trees.—There is scarcely any part of a farm that is esteemed so useful and valuable as the orchard. Yet, perhaps, it is that which is the most neglected. If you count the number of apple trees on a farm, or even in a whole township, probably not one tree in ten will be found to pay, by its fruit, for the ground it occupies; either because it bears little fruit, or what it bears is bad, or ripens out of season, or is dropped in the pasture, where the cows are greatly injured in their milk, by eating the wind-falls. A single tree has been known to produce in one year, apples enough for six or seven barrels of cider; while there are many scores of dwarfish trees in bad condition, slowly decaying, with deep mortal wounds, and on a barren soil, that afford less fruit in twenty years.

It would be a great public benefit if your Register should rouse the attention of farmers to a better system of treatment of their apple trees. The want of rules and directions is not half so much to be lamented as the general want of care. Indeed so little foresight and judgement appear in many instances of planting orchards, one would suppose the risk was considered as falling on the trees, not on the owner. He seems to say, grow or die, and yet he manages the matter so unaccountably that they can do neither for the first eight or ten years.

Young trees are chosen from a nursery, rank and tender as weeds with the forcing power of hoeing and manure. They are twisted and torn out of the ground, and the mangled roots are crowded into a small hole of the depth and dimensions of a peck measure. The tree, pent up as it were in an iron pot, either dies in the summer, or the efforts nature makes to break out by the roots from the hard little circle in which they are confined, are made in vain. These efforts are renewed, and again in vain, the next summer. Thus the tree is dwarfed, every scratch on the bark cankers and spreads a rot to the heart, and in seven years it has scarcely made any advances. The life of such a tree must be short, sickly, and barren.

It is recommended to prepare the ground for an orchard with diligence before the trees are planted.—Dig holes as large as the small wheel of a wagon, at least a year before you set the trees. Throw the top

of the earth into a heap by itself; with a spade and small iron bar loosen the soil eighteen inches deep, and throw out this under bed of earth into another heap. The ground thus exposed so wide and deep to the sun, rain and frost, and the wider and deeper the better, will mellow and sweeten. In the spring, say in April, choose young natural or ungrafted trees from a nursery, that are free from wounds on the bark.—Carefully take them up with their whole spread of roots. Half the trees usually get their death wound in taking up. In planting them out, first prune away broken and such as cross each other, and then draw round them into the hole the top of the ground that was laid in the pile the year before; it will be mellow and rotten. After this throw in the other heap.

So large and wide a hole will afford a space for the roots to spread as good as tilled land. Before the weather becomes very dry, a fork-full of old hay should be flung on to the dug circle in which the tree stands: this will prevent the trees perishing in July and August with drought. Carefully remove this hay in November that the field mice may not find a harbor to gnaw and spoil the tree in the winter. The hay should be replaced or more brought the second summer, after which the tree having filled up with its roots the wide circle in which it was planted, will begin to break out of it into the harder earth.

Now, if your tree is healthy and flourishing, you may graft it, and this operation will augment the vigor of its growth. Care must be taken to form the head of the tree; by removing the twigs that it is foreseen will interfere, a spreading shape may be given to the top, and the tree will have little future occasion for pruning.

But as this early care may not happen to be bestowed, or may not be skilfully applied, almost every spring will call for a sparing use of the pruning knife.—Pruning should be done in the spring after the winter has really disappeared, and the weather become soft.—But it should by no means be delayed till the month of May: for after the flow of the sap is great, the bark at the lips of the wound is apt to peal or gape open; and as far as the bark peals, the wound will spread. You should prune off the limbs close to the place of their insertion into a larger limb, leaving no stump. If after this, the bark should be raised up by the air half an inch from the place where you cut, a very deep and almost fatal wound will be left. There is reason to believe that the bark will often adhere closely to the wood when you prune, but some days afterwards the air or the flow of the sap will cause the bark to rise. On these accounts it seems prudent to prune rather early in April, so that the wound may dry and harden before the bark inclines to peal or separate from the wood.

If wounds are made at this season very smoothly, and the limbs cut off are small, nature will soon cause the new bark to spread over the wounded place. No harm is likely to ensue unless the naked wood rots before the bark spreads over it. If the limb cut off be large, this rot will take place; and rely upon it every great wound is a great disease. It is better to cut off two, three, or ten small limbs, than one very large one. When this cannot be avoided, make the cuts sloping so that the water may run off.

Much has been said of Forsyth's composition. It deserves commendation. No doubt can be entertained that trees scarcely feel any injury from pretty severe prunings, if the air be shut out from the naked wood. But there seems to be no reason to hold his recommendation of his composition as useful to nourish or stimulate the constitution of the trees to be any thing better than quackery. Common clay on a wound with a piece of bladder bound on with yarn to keep it from cracking or washing off, would answer every purpose of his composition, because it would keep the air out. Clay mortar worked with cattle's hair, which is a good mixture for grafting, would do for covering wounds, and to fill up the hollows and rotten places in the trunks of trees; if rags or even paper can be secured upon the surface over the clay to keep off the violence of the rain, it would answer.

Nor does it seem clear that the removal of every particle of the cankered wood, as Forsyth directs, is necessary to the cure of a diseased tree. Fill it up with clay mortar mixed with hair, and exclude the air and water, the fermentation must of course cease, and nature, relieved from her malady, will hasten to renew the branches of the tree. Stop the rot and you stop the disease.

There seems also to be good reason to question whether Forsyth has been able to renew the wood of a tree where nothing remained sound but bark: yet this is what he pretends to have done.

On the whole, to have flourishing orchards, choose good land, and keep it in good heart without ploughing. Prevent wounds on your trees, but when they happen prevent the air and wet from all communication with them.

Observations and Remarks on the Management of Fruit Trees.—The management of fruit trees is a subject which has attracted my attention, even from my early childhood; but, "when I was a child, I understood as a child," and having no instructor, it was a

considerable time before my own experience and observation taught me to "put away childish things."

A mind thus exercised, and possessing benevolence, cannot but expand with joy to see so many and so valuable observations as are to be found in the Agricultural Register; many of which so fully coincide with my own experience: such as those very valuable directions for setting trees; for covering the ground near the root from the drought of summer; for covering the wounds, &c. yet I think (with one of your correspondents) that if trees were rightly managed from the beginning, it would rarely be needful to inflict large wounds by trimmings, and much less needful even in correcting a badly formed tree-top than once I thought it was, or than I think most people suppose it is. I will remark upon both these cases.

First then, a fruit-tree should not resemble an aged oak, whose top is divided into equal or nearly equal branches, and those again subdivided into others nearly equal; for such are apt to enclose bark in the crevices, and prevent the wood from closing as the branches increase; they form cavities, retaining stagnated water, which generates insects in summer, and by freezing, forces the branches apart in winter, and being heavy laden the next season, they will most certainly rend asunder, and one or both the branches fall to the ground.

To avoid this, the limbs should be in complete subordination to the body; the body having its limbs, and those limbs their limbs; there should be no rivalry or usurpation tolerated among them; the whole should form an obtuse cone, whose base may far exceed the perpendicular, somewhat resembling in form a lonely young white pine, though not like the pine with respect to rings of limbs coming out around the body.

This is a circumstance of more importance than I could easily have believed, without my own repeated experiments and observations. One such ring of limbs will infallibly draw away the sap from the standard, and cause the upper part to dwindle while they will increase, become rivals, and contend, like the successors of Alexander, for the whole dominion.

Limbs should leave the body gradually, one above another; one on one side and the next on another, and no limb be left on another limb, near the body.—Thus the limbs of almost any tree may be made numerous and slender, easily bending with their fruit, and readily gaining their former situation, when left again to themselves. It is highly delightsome, and very curious, to observe how such limbs (well cleared of thorns) will spread themselves apart to receive the meliorating influence of the sun, and healthful gales of wind, at a season when sun and air are most useful, when finishing off their annual task and giving their fruit its final flavor, to see them bending so as to rest their weary heads on the very ground; and again being relieved, rising in graceful majesty to form a phalanx to defend themselves and their common parent against the harsh blast, of piercing winter, and the too scorching suns of June and July; and also forming a well constructed conductor to collect the gentle summer showers, to mollify the bark by trickling down the stock, and to moisten the ground at the root.

All this may easily be done with very little cost.—By keeping the limbs straight they will never chafe each other, and by taking care in season, there will rarely if ever be any need of taking off a large limb.

But secondly, with such as have been heretofore neglected or injudiciously managed, more severity must sometimes be used, but still far less than I once imagined. I once thought equal branches were ornamental; but on discovering my mistake, I began to think of reforming my plan, although at first the task appeared like the *Ethiopian's attempting to change his skin*. For in many instances, if I took off one half of the tree top, still the remainder would be equally divided, and so on and so on. But I find that where branches do not form sharp angles so as to endanger the enclosing of the bark, the growth of one of them may be easily promoted so as soon to become the main standard, while the growth of the other may be so checked as soon to appear as only an ordinary limb from the tree. This may be done by taking all the limbs from one branch which proceed towards the limbs on the other, that those on the latter may have their full swing, their due degree of light, heat and air; thus requiring more sap, they will increase the growth of the branch from which they shoot, while the former branch, having less labor to perform, will grow more feeble for want of exercise. The inequality may be much sooner produced than many would imagine. I confess I have many times been surprised to see the effects.

It is many times best to take off the top of one of the branches just above where a considerable limb shoots outwards; and a little below some one from the other branch which will soon overshadow and fill up the vacancy.

Cases needing severity, are such as where branches form sharp angles, and either do or will soon enclose the bark in their crevices. One of such branches must be carefully taken off and the wound safely covered.

Where large limbs shoot out of other limbs near the

body, which may be soon overtaken by the swell of the tree; these also must suffer amputation. And when sprouts arise from lower limbs making their way up through the tree top; such sprouts should be taken off, though they may be much larger than those limbs which they threaten to chafe above.

E. B.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE SUGAR BEET.

Of the different species of roots for the support and sustenance of stock, the sugar beet seems destined to become the most extensively cultivated throughout North America. It is finer grained, sweeter; more delicate and agreeable to the taste than mangel wurtzel, at the same time it is more nutritious, and gives as large a yield, and is equally thrifty, hardy, and as susceptible of an extended cultivation in the various latitudes. Fed raw, it is preferred alike by the horse, the ox, the cow, the sheep, and the hog, to every other root, with perhaps the exception of the parsnip, and cooked it is only inferior to the most farinaceous kinds of the potato. It makes the finest wool, the most juicy and delicate of meat, the largest quantities and richest of milk and butter in winter, not inferior to that produced from the sweetest pastures in summer. When not grown too large, it also ranks high among the table edibles; and is perhaps the most luscious and palatable of roots to the taste of man. Being then the largest of yielders, the most certain of crops, the easiest handled, secured, and fed, and above all, a great ameliorator of the soil on which it is grown, we think we are not over sanguine when we assert, that in a very few years its cultivation will become so extended, as to make it the largest and most valuable of our root productions, and that it will work out for the United States, even a greater wealth and independence to the agriculturist than the growing of turnips has to England.

Of the probability of the beet rivaling the cane in the production of sugar, we shall discuss in a future number; it is sufficient in this to know, that as food for man and beast, it deserves paramount attention, and it is to be hoped that all those who have engaged in its cultivation, will endeavor to extend the knowledge and practice of it as much as possible in their respective neighborhoods. With a view of adding his mite to so desirable an object, the writer subjoins below such information as his limited experience enables him to give.

SOIL AND ITS PREPARATIONS.—The best soil for the production of the sugar beet, is a deep, light, and moderately rich loam, resting on a clay subsoil, but very large crops have been taken from thin gravels and sands, and the hardest clay; but in these cases they had undergone a potato cropping, thereby manuring the preceding year, and a slight covering of compost, ashes, plaster or lime, the spring they were planted in beets. A very rich soil, such as the deep alluvial bottoms of the west, is not so proper; the roots grow too large and rank in it, and are consequently coarser and less nutritious, and do not abound with near the saccharine matter that is found with those grown on poorer ground.

Plow deep and roll and harrow fine, and have the ground in lands of about one rod wide, with the furrows between them well hoed out, so as to drain the falling water off, especially if the subsoil be at all tenacious, as most of the western lands usually are.

THE SEED AND ITS PREPARATION.—The white Sicilian sugar beet is the best variety, as sweetest, finest grained and growing largest. Soak the seed at least two days previous to planting, in soft tepid water, and then roll it in plaster or ashes so as to prevent its sticking together, and facilitate the sowing. It is indispensable that the seed be well soaked, otherwise, owing to its outward coating the pericarp being very hard, it may not vegetate at all, or so late as to make a fair crop out of the question. I have frequently had it in soak a whole week, and sowed the seeds already well sprouted, and though followed by long heavy rains, they were the quickest up, and gave the largest produce. The first and second weeks in May is the most proper time to plant in this latitude; further north or south, of course later or earlier, according to climate.

PLANTING.—It can be sown broadcast like the turnep, but as weeds are likely to spring up in most soils and prevent its growth, and the labor of exterminating them much greater in this way, it is preferable to sow in drills. For this purpose, the drill-barrow may be used the same as in planting the rutabaga, but the beet seed is much more difficult to deliver evenly through a small aperture than the turneps, and though I have used a great variety of barrows for this purpose, I have never yet had one that worked well and could be depended upon, especially in tenacious

or heavy loamy soils. It is preferable therefore, to take a piece of joice four inches square, or a round stick of the same diameter half or just as long as the lands are wide, fill this with iron or wooden teeth in wedge shape, as far apart as you wish to have the rows, put a pair of fills to this, and hitch on a stout man or steady horse, and once or twice going through the land, completely drills it from one to two inches deep. Then follow immediately with the seed, dropping it by hand, or from a long necked bottle, or tin cup with a hole in the bottom, and a stick handle attached to it, shaking the cup or bottle as you walk along, and following sharp with the eye to see that the seeds are evenly dropped. Faithful children of ten years old, can do this with more ease and facility than grown persons. As fast as dropped cover with the hoe; in heavy soils about half to three-fourths of an inch deep, in sand or light gravel twice this depth.

The rows may be from one to three feet apart for a field crop--two and a half to three feet is the best. This distance enables one to use the cultivator for weeding, without danger of cutting or covering the plants by the dirt being thrown up as it passes through the rows. The product is not so great per acre from wide rows, but land being cheap and labor dear in America, we must study to facilitate manual operations, at the same time that we have some calculation to a good yield. Four pounds of seed per acre is generally considered enough, but it is better to have a dozen extra plants to thin out, than to be obliged to transplant one. Those transplanted do not thrive half as well as those that remain where they vegetate; besides, the labor of so doing is more expensive than extra seed and time of thinning. I therefore mean in sowing to have a good seed dropped at every two or three inches in the drills.—*To be continued.*

Original.

PHYSICAL DEGENERACY.

MR. HOLMES:—Although the following ideas may not directly concern the mechanical or agricultural interest, yet they are intimately connected with both; and the subject is all important as to health and life, without which neither can be attended to.

I am an old man. I can well remember attending meeting on the Sabbath in a country town 70 years ago. When meeting was done, the congregation came out of the meeting house, and both the males and females were then larger and evidently much more robust, and their countenances told to a beholder that they were healthier than a congregation in a country town now appear. Many more elder people were among them. I add, that as mothers were healthier, so were their offspring. Many more children die early after birth now than 70 years ago.

If we, as a nation, go on thus depreciating and growing smaller and more unhealthy for a century, we shall be a poor sickly race, die young, and be worth but little while we live, if the most do not die the first two years after birth. I wish, Sir, you would give me the cause of this deterioration. Is it tight lacing? Is it the tea and coffee, instead of the broth, milk, &c.? Is it because mothers dress as they ought not? Is it because a woman now, as soon as married, must have a maid, and of course exercises too little? or it is because the men drink more ardent spirits than they did 70 years ago, when drunkards were not known? Is it because of our factories? Can those men who are idle in a drunkenness or other place be the fathers of healthy, robust offspring? Certainly these things are worth thinking of. Is chewing tobacco, and using it in a pulverized state, the trouble? Pray Mr. Editor, give us your ideas of the cause and the remedy, and oblige my fellow men.

S. W.

Original

FARMERS' JOURNALS, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—I have advanced almost to the age of man. I am rising of three score and four years. I have for upwards of two score years every day put down the state of the weather, or my work, excepting a few days. I have made some observations, or rather have given my opinions, envying no person by the remarks I have made. I now look back, and am sorry I had not made more.

I am satisfied that it would rather urge the necessity of well doing for a person to write down at night his out-goings and incomings, for himself and others to see and read afterwards;—he would be anxious not to have it read thus. Tuesday, March 24. Becomes cloudy, and a northeast snow storm in the afternoon. I spent the day at the village. I paid Mr. — 42 cts. for rum. I swapped horses and watches, pitched copper, rolled nine-pins and the like. Would it not be more satisfactory to have it read thus:—Tuesday March 24. Becomes cloudy. A northeast snow storm

in the afternoon. I continue chopping or splitting my fire wood, or pruned my orchard, or repaired my fences, or rode to the village and carried 3 bushels of bread stuff to mill, and paid 42 cents for one pound of tea for my family.

Would it not be satisfactory, after having retired to rest, to have nothing to repent of for the misconduct of the day past to some fellow mortal—to have a conscience void of offence to every person. I think the sleep of the latter would be sweetest. By the above calculation, keeping records leads to industry and m o-
ality.

J. W.

POULTRY.

There is many a good housewife that can roast or boil a chicken, turkey, or goose to admiration, that does not understand determining the age of the fowls they are to cook, and hence serious mistakes sometimes occur; part of the chicken pie, or one of the brace of roasted fowls being overdone, while the other is utterly unfit for the table. They who undertake to cook a pullet with its maternal progenitor of the third remove, or spit a ten months duck or goose by the side of their grandsires, will probably be unsuccessful in producing a dish to their satisfaction.

The breast bone of a fowl gives one of the surest indications of the age of the bird. If it is soft and bends or gives easily, the fowl is young; if it is hard and inflexible, whatever may be the quality of the bird in other respects, time will be required to cook it. Much may also be known by the appearance of the toes and feet—those of the young being usually perfect and flexible, while older ones rarely have their feet in that state. In young geese, the cavity under the wings is very tender, the web between the toes thin and partially transparent, and if the head of a pin is passed along the breast or sides, the skin will readily tear like fine paper under a knife. By attending to these points, disappointment may at times be avoided, as the time required for cooking in any manner, young and old poultry, is widely different.—*Albany Cultivator.*

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. Some experiments with this common root are on record, which would seem to show that with proper management, it might be made valuable in cultivation, particularly as a winter food for store hogs. Once introduced into a piece of light rich ground, it is not eradicated without considerable difficulty, as all those who have them planted in their gardens are aware. In the kitchen garden, the artichoke should always have a place, as the fresh roots in the spring, gathered and sliced thin and eaten with vinegar, are relished by most people; and they make a very good article for pickling. If intended for swine, they should be planted at least two years before the swine are turned in to them; after which the annual rooting of the swine will be all the cultivation or stirring of the earth that will be required. The smallest pieces are sure to grow, which renders their propagation as easy as their extirpation is difficult. If the roots are allowed to remain in the ground too long, they grow wormy, and decay; while the roots of one year's growth are smooth and fair as potato tubers.—*Albany Cultivator.*

LEGAL.

MR. EDITOR:—SIR—Please answer the following questions through the Legal Department of your valuable paper, and you will confer a favor on a friend, and Subcriber.

If A. sells to B. a certain piece of land, and puts B. in possession with the promise that he, A., would hand B. the Deed according to agreement in a few days—but after refused to give the Deed as aforesaid—can A. take possession without ejecting B. off—and can A. recover anything of B. for the use of the premises—and can A. eject B. off as the failure is on the part of A?

B. being in possession of the land sold to him by A., may hold it, if he choose, until A. shall regain that possession by law. That, A. may do, either by an action of ejectment, or, if B. has not been in quiet possession three whole years together, by the more summary process of Forcible Entry and Detainer. Although “the failure is on the part of A,” still not having given the deed—legally conveyed the land—he is the legal owner, and may maintain an action to recover possession of it. B. must be considered a *tenant at will* of A., and if he refuse to quit the premises, after his tenancy is determined, would be bound to pay A. for their use. His remedy must be upon his *agreement* with A.; if that was correctly drawn he may obtain redress for the wrong of A. in refusing to give the deed by an action at law. And possibly he might, by

a bill in equity, compel A. to convey him the land; of this we cannot judge without a more full knowledge of the terms of the agreement and facts than our correspondent gives.

See Smith's laws of Maine Ch. 36, Vol. 3d, Ch. 266, Me. Rep. Vol. 13, Davis v. Thomson p. 209.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Preparation of Souse. Pig's feet, ears, &c. when properly prepared or cooked, make one of the best of dishes; and as these can usually be procured at a low price, the use of them at times may be economical. In preparing them the water in which they are cleaned, should not be very hot; the hoofs should be peeled off with a sharp-pointed knife, the hard rough places cut off, then thoroughly singed, and boiled until they are thoroughly tender, or till they are with difficulty taken out with a fork. Four or five hours are generally sufficient. When taken out, the souse should be put into cold water. The bones are then to be removed, and the whole carefully packed down tight, in a wooden or stone vessel. After it is packed close, boil the jelly-like liquor in an equal quantity of vinegar. Salt as required for the seasoning, and add cloves, allspice, and cinnamon, at the rate of about a quarter of a pound to a hundred weight of the meat. The vinegar with these ingredients added, is to be poured upon the souse scalding hot. When wanted for cooking it may be cut in slices, and prepared either by broiling or frying—the latter is the most preferable.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Receipt for Scarlet. Take 2 oz. of Cochineal, one lb. of Red Sanders 4 oz. of alum, one lb. of madder. This quantity is for 8 lbs. of Scarlet on woolen.

To color Cotton a pale Blue for deep Green. Make a Copperas dye and dip the cotton in lye and alum water 3 or 4 times.

Take 4 lbs. of indigo 4 lbs. of madder one lb. alum, 10 gallons of water, 4 oz. of potash. This quantity is for 8 lbs. of deep blue.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Plain Indian Puddings—Baked. Scald a quart of milk, (skimmed milk will do,) and stir in seven table spoonfuls of sifted Indian meal, a tea spoonful of salt, a tea-cup full of molasses, and a great spoonful of ginger, or sifted cinnamon. Bake three or four hours. If whey is wanted in the pudding, pour in a little cold milk after it is all mixed. This is both economical and good.

Rich Baked Indian Pudding. Boil a quart of milk, and add a pint of fine Indian meal. Stir it well, Mix three table spoonfuls of wheat flour with a pint of milk, so as to have it free from lumps. Mix this with the Indian meal, and stir the whole well together. When the whole is moderately warm, stir in three eggs well beat, with three spoonfuls of sugar. Add two tea spoonfuls of salt, two of ground cinnamon or grated nutmegs, and two table spoonfuls of melted butter. When the pudding has baked five or six minutes, stir in half a pound of raisins; and add half a pint of milk for them, as they will render it too dry.

Rich Bread Pudding. Cut a pound loaf of good bread into thin slices. Spread them with butter as for eating. Lay them in a pudding dish—sprinkle between each layer of bread, seeded raisins, and citron cut in small pieces or strips. Beat eight eggs with four table spoonfuls of rolled sugar, mix them with three pints of milk and half of a grated nutmeg. Turn the whole on the bread in the pan, and let it remain till the bread has taken up full half the milk; then bake about three-quarters of an hour.

In making boiled puddings it is essential that there should be water enough to keep the pudding covered and that it should not be allowed to stop boiling from the commencement to the close. Water may be kept boiling in a tea kettle to pour in, as that in the pot boils away. An old plate at the bottom of the pot will prevent the pudding from sticking, and when it is done, if the bag is dipped in cold water, it will come out of the bag easier.

Indian Boiled Pudding. Make a stiff batter by stirring Indian meal into a quart of boiling milk or water. Then stir in two table spoonfuls of flour, three of sugar, half a spoonful of ginger, or two tea spoonfuls of cinnamon and two tea spoonfuls of salt. If any thing extra is required, add two or three eggs well beaten, but they can be dispensed with, and some add a little chopped suet. Such puddings require a long boiling. They will be good in three or four hours, but better for being boiled five or six, and some give them a boiling of eight or nine. They require good sauce at eating.



ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE GARGET IN COWS.

MR. HOLMES:—Your funny correspondent from Dixmont has proved one position which he takes with respect to this disorder, to my entire satisfaction. The position is this; “that it never has been thoroughly investigated.” And I should say to him “thou art the man.” But my business now is facts, not fun.

Your correspondent assumes the position, to start with, that the disease commonly called the garget, is caused wholly by the distention of the “bag,” by the pressure of a great flow of milk. He also assumes the position that the reason why this disease is less known at the South, is because the times of milking are more equalized, and their feed less abundant.—Now what are the facts with respect to these two positions last named. A young man of my acquaintance labored two continuous summers and the winter intervening for Benj. O. and Peter Wellington of Lexington, Mass., both engaged in furnishing the Boston folks with milk as their principal work of husbandry. It was his business with another young man to milk the cows belonging to one family; and the stated hours of milking, the whole summer season, were from three to four o’clock in the morning, and from six to seven in the evening, making a difference of fifteen hours between. The cows were never milked but twice a day, and he never saw or heard any thing about the garget. He thinks some people who lived a greater distance from Boston must commence milking still earlier, say at two o’clock in the morning.

Now it must be obvious, without any particular proof, that the same reasons which rendered it necessary for early milking at their establishment, would exist at all the large establishments which supply our large cities with milk. The only reasonable question which arises is, whether they milk three times a day or not. I think the probability is they do not.

The other position with regard to feed may be partially true with respect to ordinary farmers; but not so at these establishments. They have every inducement to keep the best of cows, and to feed them in such a manner as to produce the greatest flow of milk.

I shall conclude this part of my remarks, by requesting the Editors of those agricultural papers published in our large cities, to state such facts as they know respecting these establishments which may tend to throw any light on the subject now under discussion.

As to the question asked, why, if such a disorder exists, it does not affect oxen as well as cows? This is really a grave question! That females should have disorders peculiar to their different physical constitutions, is a real stouder! I don’t wonder your funny correspondent got boggled here. Again, your correspondent thinks a piece of a goad stick would produce an effect equal to garget. Hah! stand back ye learned doctors, and throw away your garget cataplasms, and go to the saw mill and get some dry dust for making poultices in certain cases.

I should like to know how your correspondent knows that cows giving but little milk are *dry skinned*. I never tried any experiment of the kind, nor heard of any being tried to determine this question, I should like to have the proof.

I will just mention one fact in my own experience which may reflect some light on the subject! I have an old cow that has at times been very slightly affected with the garget. It has appeared in a very slight manner once or twice since she had her last calf, last spring; but has not been discovered for some months until 2 or 3 days ago, when it reappeared, worse than I have ever seen it. She is now, nearly dry, being within two months of calving. Query. Can it be owing to the distention of her bag? I have, indeed, altered her diet lately, having fed her considerable freely with ruta baga’s until obliged to desist for the purpose of drying off her milk. She does not now give more than a pint of milk at a milking. I have supposed that this change in her diet might be the cause of the re-appearance of the disease.

Some have treated of this disease as though peculiar to new milch cows. I have seen in Massachusetts, as well as in this State, cows with “caked bags,” which I have no doubt were occasioned by over pressure of the milk. In the former place these always, in my experience, subsided on proper treatment without those peculiar appearances which generally attend the garget. I said appearances; but perhaps I ought rather to say, those evidences of this disease which sometimes are discovered by the pressure of the hands on the interior of the udder, as well as discovered by

the exterior. I have had a cow afflicted with this disease, that had hard bunches in the interior of her udder, of which no signs appeared on the outside, which have since been removed, and as I thought, by dosing with saltpetre.

That this disease may be increased in violence by the distention of the udder I make no question. That milking three times a day during the greatest flow of milk may be judicious, I grant—That drawing the milk from cows just before calving, when the udder is sorely pressed is a good practice, I do not controvert; but to believe that the existence of such a disease as is generally understood by the garget, is all ‘moonshine,’ will require something more than mere opinion, or mere witicism, to produce conviction in my mind.

Perhaps I ought to inform your correspondent that the cow of mine I mentioned as afflicted with the garget, is an easy milker, and sometimes “sheds her milk,” which seems to be a circumstance of some importance in his view of the case. J. H. JENNE.

Peru, March, 1840.

FARMING—NOT AN INFERIOR OCCUPATION.

MR. HOLMES:—In No. 3, vol. 8, of the Maine Farmer, I noticed a communication under the above caption, signed “Dennett,” in which the writer says,—“They (farmers) have too long looked upon the commercial and professional class of the community to be their superiors.” With due respect to the general tendency of the writer’s remarks, I would ask, is it not so? Is it not a fact, that the professional and commercial classes are greatly superior in public estimation?

Who are called to fill by far the greater part of the offices of trust and emolument? Is it the mechanic and the farmer? Have these classes a fair representation in matters of public interest, in proportion to their relative numbers? Better would it be for our country if it were so. Were our halls of Legislation filled with the laboring classes—the real producers—who depend upon the labor of their hands in their work-shops or on their farms—who have learned economy from experience—the expenses of Government, both State and General, would be very much lessened, and themselves relieved from burdensome taxation to which they are now subjected by their Lords.

But so it is. The commercial and professional interest bears full sway in all matters of public “weal or woe,” and the producing classes, in whose hands the staff really is, delight to have it so.

What produces this state of things, unless it is the popular conviction (false though it may be) that the commercial and professional pursuits are superior, and of course require superior minds; minds that are to a far greater degree imbued with pure disinterested patriotism, and honesty of purpose? Again, is it not a fact that the returns, or profits, of the laboring classes are far less in proportion to the amount of time and labor actually expended, than either of the other classes? Is it not notorious that while the commercial man is driving a bargain, by which he makes his tens and his hundreds, and one branch of the professional is driving his quill, to the tune of one dollar for each line, making his client’s heart sick with “hope deferred,” and another branch is driving his horse and gig, at the rate of ten dollars for every twenty miles, making his patient still sicker with his nostrums—the poor PRODUCER, who has got the whole bill to foot, is sweating like a beaver, at fifty cents per day.

Why, then, should “Dennett” be surprised that mechanics and farmers should “ransack every city and village,” in order to get their sons into some of the channels of gentility and consequence, even though it be that whose waters lave the “striped pig.”

Being possessed of a tender, parental regard for the interests of their sons, they think it better for their progeny “to reign King” of the striped pig, than in “durance vile to serve.”

BRICK BAT.

4th mo. 20th.

PROFITS OF SHEEP.

MR. HOLMES:—At the request of “Economy,” I thought I would write a few lines on the profits of a small flock of sheep which I now have. In 1839, I wintered 31 ewes and one buck. They sheared 108 pounds of wool, and raised 40 lambs from 30 ewes, and lost three. I sold a part of my lambs the 1st of July for \$1.83 per head; a part the last of August for \$2.17; a part the last of September for \$2.50 per head, and keep 17 of the best of them now, which I think is doing a little better than Mr. Economy has done.

I think sheep are the most profitable stock I can keep, for they yield their harvest twice a year, and always cash. My sheep are about one half native blood and one half merino. SQUIRE BISHOP.

Peru, May, 1840.

MEMORANDA OF CROPS &c. IN 1816 & ’19

Book 19th, August 15, 1819. Some cloudy. I began to reap and bind my wheat. Summer rye and wheat in general is light, and the straw rusty. Winter rye generally good and heavy, corn looks promising, hay and grass tolerably good, flax generally good, provisions plenty—Corn \$1, rye \$1, wheat \$1.50 per bushel; Clear pork 16 cts. butter 15 cts. per lb.; hay \$6 per ton; Oxen \$75 per pair; Cows \$15 to \$20 each. Boards, merchantable, \$5, shingles \$2 per M.

I pass to Oct. 4, 1819. Frosty in the morning and cold. This season, since the first days of June, generally has been wet and very warm, and but very little of vegetation has been hurt by the frosts. Corn is very good—cucumbers remarkably good. Winter rye good. The cultivated fields in general have produced a great crop though subject to rust. Summer rye, wheat, potatoes, and even sycamore trees and many others are rusty. Cultivated fields have produced a heavy crop of weeds. I think the farmers have no right to complain of the Eastern lands, for I believe if they would use the plough and hoe a little more, and the grog shops a little less, there would be no need of sending off what little cash there is in the District of Maine to the Southern States, for bread, rum and tobacco.

June 20, 1816. Fair, and very drying N. W. wind. I planted some corn in the morning where the wild creatures had dug it up, and then my boys and I went to work on the road near Mr L. Jones’. Bread is very scarce. There have been more buyers of corn, rye, wheat, oats, peas, beans, and all sorts of vegetables this year than for many years past. Corn is \$2, rye \$2, and wheat \$2.25. Grass is very much winter killed and backward, and so is corn and grain. Labor high and money scarce. The farmers complain very much.

J. W.

PLOUGHING.

MR. HOLMES:—A short time since an extract from ex-governor Hill’s paper appeared in the Maine Farmer on the subject of the management of sandy soil. It was thought that when breaking up sandy soil the plough should run to a good depth, turning the sward under as flat as possible, and that the sward placed at a proper distance from the surface would form a barrier calculated to prevent nutritive matter in the soil from escaping downward. It was also recommended that the furrow should not be soon disturbed. In this I think the Governor was more than half right. If this theory be correct, it would seem to preclude the very frequent ploughing of sandy soils; but loamy soils should be often ploughed, and if inclining to clay, cannot be too much ploughed. One good ploughing is better than to badly plough the soil five times. The roots of vegetables cannot easily penetrate farther than the plough enters the soil, therefore deep ploughing seems to be necessary. Most farmers err very much by ploughing their lands too early in the spring. It is impossible to plough well when the soil is so wet that it will not easily crumble and the best plough cannot turn a perfect furrow to a good depth when the soil is wet enough to clog the mould board. Some farmers will plough their lands when so wet that the oxen are knee deep in mud; this is extremely injurious to the soil. Wet lands should be ploughed in a dry time, and confined chiefly to grass crops which of all others are best adapted to such kinds of soil. Suppose a farmer has an acre or any given quantity of very moist land he should once in 2 or three years spread on some kind of manure best suited to the soil; such kind of land will need some manuring for the richest soil can not bear continued cropping without being exhausted; turn over the soil in a very dry time and perhaps in some cases it may be advisable to take one crop of oats. Sow grass seed upon the furrow and let it be well harrowed. In this way our wet lands and indeed all our meadows and low lands that have been properly drained may be made to yield 3 or 4 tons of hay per acre which gives a liberal profit, and withal adds greatly to the manure heap which is the best treasure that the farmer can possess.

R.

Rumford, April, 1840.

LAMBS AND BOTTTS.

FRIEND HOLMES:—I am credibly informed that Mr. Samuel Elkins of Palmyra has a Sheep that had a lamb, and in just three weeks from the birth of the first she had another; and Mr. Isaiah Woodbury has a sheep that has two lambs with one week’s difference in their ages.

I will also say that I have spent the greater part of the day in trying experiments on bottts. A neighbor of mine lost a horse last night by bottts. I found about half a pint of them in the outlet, and about the same quantity in the inlet of the stomach. They were fastened very strong on the coats of the stomach. I put

a part of them in warm water, about as warm as the stomach, and they were very lively. Strong sage tea, rum, brandy, gin, salt, and alum, all as strong as I could make them, had no effect on them at all, as I see. I then put them into spirits of turpentine, and they would live in that 3-4 of an hour; and in boiling water from 15 to 30 seconds. Thus I have come to the conclusion that any medicine that will kill a bott will kill a horse. If you think the public will be ben-efited by any thing I have said, you are at liberty to publish it.

Yours, respectfully,

ELIJAH WOOD, JR.

St. Albans, April 29, 1840.

ERRORS.

Ma. HOLMES:—In the Farmer of April 25, just received, I perceive a communication over the initials J. F. T. dated from Ellitsville inquiring of me in relation to my letter “upon the subject of raising oats, as published in the Maine Farmer of March 7;” and concerning the quantity of seed per acre. In reply I have only to remark, your correspondent’s inquiry is founded on an error in said communication, and for its correction he is cited to the Farmer of March 28, p. 91.—Before concluding, permit me further to remark, there are some queer blunders in my communication, *Crops*, 1839, as it appears in the Farmer of March 14, which I cannot for my life believe was made in the copy, however, they might have been. I would ask to have them corrected, were it not now perhaps too late to be necessary, and as they may be considered rather unimportant ones, and further, as I do not write merely for reputation, I am the less anxious about it. We will let them go then. In future, (take notice reader and all concerned,) should your humble correspondent, the writer, write any more for the columns of the Farmer, after submitting his peregrinations of thought or fancy to the prudent care of the Editor, (as he always does,) he will let whatever errors there may chance to appear in the print quietly pass (excepting in statements of fact, where truth may make it necessary to correct,) praying at all times, the compositor will “follow the copy” as nearly as he can: and in the mean time, it shall be his (your humble servant’s) first care to write his manuscript plain and correct, both as it regards grammar and chirography. Every body knows, we suppose, the great inconvenience to an author of not having a squint at the proof sheet, in order to expunge the errors. May this be the last paragraph on, or of errors we shall ever have occasion to indite.

Respectfully,

B. F. W.

West Sidney, April 27, 1840.

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

GORHAM CARPET FACTORY.

This establishment was built, some years since, by Gen. James Irish whose enterprising spirit has been for a long time known in connection with various branches of productive industry. The building occupied by the looms is 80 feet by 20 and being a little retired from the business part of the village its location for quiet, order, neatness, and the health and comfort of the operatives cannot well be surpassed. It is well worth a visit for the purpose of observing the convenience of its arrangements for ventilation, facilities for the operatives, and the perfect order and quiet industry of those employed. It is conducted on strict temperance principles. The operatives are all Americans, and their work is certainly creditable to our country. The goods manufactured here are chiefly sent to New York and Boston and the stock purchased in those places. Many carpets however are sold at the Factory and persons wishing a good article would do well to visit the establishment and select for themselves or have one made to their taste. They can usually find here several beautiful patterns, and improvements are constantly making, as the managers of the Factory have the skill to imitate probably every pattern which they can procure. Carpets can probably be obtained somewhat cheaper here than at the stores where they are retailed.

Many persons are in the habit of furnishing their own stock and have it manufactured to their taste.—By receiving directions at the Factory they can spin their own yarn and by using a good quality of wool, and spinning it skilfully, a very beautiful articles can be secured. We have lately seen some specimens made in this manner which would compare well with almost any specimens of Foreign Carpeting. The goods manufactured here command as high a price, it is believed, as any of the kind in the market. About 30 persons are employed and about 35,000 yards are manufactured here in a year.

GORHAM HOES.—We find evidence in various places as we travel that the cast steel hoes made by our friend

Hight of Gorham, are becoming more and more known and approved. The demand has about doubled each year since the establishment commenced operations. It will require probably 1200 dozens to meet the applications this year, and there seems to be no good reason to doubt that a much larger quantity will be needed next year. There are some new patterns of garden hoes, and of common hoes frequent brought out here and if great industry and a good share of inventive genius can insure a complete success in the manufacture of an article so much in use. The Gorham establishment stands a fair chance of equaling any in New England. The hoes are all cut from cast steel plates by strong machinery and the method of fastening the eyes and handles such as to combine strength and rapidity of execution. The dies and instruments for punching, riveting &c. are made by the ingenious proprietor and work to a charm. The tempering also is quite an art and is performed with great rapidity and success.

EXCURSIONS IN MAINE.

HARPSWELL.—This town joins Brunswick and has several peculiarities deserving notice. It is one of the towns to which Maine is largely indebted for its fisheries and the facilities for this branch of industry are peculiar. It is made up of a narrow strip of land, some ten miles long, called “the neck” which stretches out into Casco Bay, and some 20 or more Islands which give life and variety to this beautiful bay which is said to embosom “as many Islands as there are days in the year.” There are perhaps fifteen Islands belonging to Harpswell which have inhabitants, and a considerable number more which are occupied as pastures for sheep or cattle. Some of the land on the neck and on the Islands, is equal to any to be found in the world, and if farming were the principal business there is scarcely a spot where there could be secured a more luxuriant vegetation, or where a high cultivation would produce more beauty, or a richer reward. The facilities for enriching the soil are peculiar. Of sea dressing there are several varieties.

1. MUSCLE BEDS.—These abound in the vicinity and in some places teams can be driven on to the flats upon the ice and loaded easily by cutting away the ice, and from all points these beds can be reached in boats and every tide might float it to the Island or the main land. This has as yet been but little used in Harpswell but will probably be more extensively used hereafter.

2. ROCKWEED.—This grows in great quantities on the rocks between high and low water so that it is left by every tide and can be torn from the rocks and a cart loaded in a little time. This however is seldom done as the tides drift ashore great quantities of vegetable matter, and the rockweed along with the rest.

3. EEL GRASS.—This grows lower down than the Rockweed, and extensive flats are covered with it in the latter part of summer. It grows where ordinary tides do not leave it although very low tides sometimes leave large fields of it exposed. It grows to the height of three or four feet and its top is frequently above water in ordinary low tides. The seeds of this grass grow in a kind of pod in the stalk somewhere near the middle, and on this seed the wild geese and black ducks are very fond of feeding. This they commonly do in the night to avoid the terrors of the sportsman’s gun. After the seed has ripened the grass decays and the tides deposit it in large quantities on the beach so that the farmer can drive his cart to the shore wherever his cart to the shore wherever it is accessible and find it deposited by every tide. These two articles might enrich the soil to any extent desirable and they are both used to some extent, sometimes spread upon the surface on the grass ground in its raw state, sometimes deposited in the yard, and mingled with the barn manure and decomposed before it is used.

FISH—FISH HEADS AND OFFALS.—From the middle of May to sometime in the Autumn a species of fish called Menhaden, or more commonly “Hard heads” are in the bay and about the Islands in such quantities that cart loads of them can be taken in a day, and as they are considered of but little value for the table they are sometimes used as manure. Two of them will make a capital potatoe hill, as they are somewhat larger than the Alewives or Herring. But without destroying fish for this purpose, there are immense quantities of fish heads and offals thrown into the sea which might be used for manure and of the best quality if buried beneath the surface. The quantities thrown into the sea every year would be incredible to those not acquainted with the business of these Islands.

5. SHELLS.—There are immense quantities of shells washed ashore and great quantities dug and thrown into the sea, or into piles upon the surface of the earth which if burnt would undoubtedly enrich the soil.—Probably there are clams enough dug in Harpswell every year to make 150 to 200 barrels of shelled clams, and it requires from 15 to 20 bushels to the barrel.—Probably some 3000 bushels of shells are thus handled

by the people yearly and thrown away into the sea or are a sort of encumbrance on the land which if burnt so as to decompose them would greatly enrich the soil, or if not needed here would be of great value if sent to other parts of the State. In Connecticut about a year since we saw men hauling shells some 30 or 40 miles to burn and put upon the land. For these shells they paid 3 or 4 cents per bushel and thought they made a good bargain. Immense piles of Oyster shells which used to lie about New Haven in Connecticut have been thus used up for manure. When shells are thrown unburnt into piles it takes a long time for them to decay but when a soil is formed by them it will produce luxuriant crops. There may frequently be found such beds of considerable extent, with a soil over them about the depths of the plough. These beds are often from one to three feet thick of solid shells, Indian implements are sometimes found among them.

6. LIME ROCK.—On the Great Island there is a vein of Granular Lime stone which appears to be of a superior quality, and it has sometimes been burned with success. The vein which we saw at the lower part of the Island is narrow, not exceeding three or four feet near the house of Hon. L. L. Totman, but increases in width as it passes through the Orr farms lying farther north. It extends up the Island and crosses over into Brunswick where at New Meadows the vein is several feet wider and some hundreds of casks are yearly burned. Some parts of the soil in the region have a sufficient quantity of lime, while in other places the lime dressing does a good service.

7. PEAT MARSHES.—On the great Island and in some other places, are peat marshes of considerable extent and depth which afford ample facilities for manuring the land in their vicinity. Some of the peat in these marshes would doubtless answer well for fuel, which is an article of some importance here upon the Islands.

8. EXCHANGE OF SOILS.—There are frequently found here clay beds in the vicinity of gravelly or sandy soils, so that soils might be exchanged and enriched by this process. This has been but little attempted, within our knowledge, in any part of the State, but Maine affords facilities for this, in a high degree, and some partial experiments of this nature in other parts of the State have been very successful. The facilities for fishing and navigation and ship building are such that but few persons devote their time exclusively to farming. In 1838 the Wheat returned for bounty was 263 bushels, and the corn 3482 bushels. The population in 1830 was 1352. From this time till 1837 there was no increase of inhabitants but the population is now supposed to be increasing again, and there seems to be no good reason why there may not be a large increase of those who spend their time upon the ocean as there are great facilities for sustaining and employing a population here when fishing and navigation are profitable employments. There is a good degree of enterprise and energy of character here, and in the fishing season especially the business activity is very great.

There are 16 school districts in Harpswell, five only of which are on the neck, and each has a neat looking white school house which the traveler cannot fail to notice as he goes down to the extremity of the Neck. The returns give 318 scholars as taught by females and 329 as taught by masters. The summer schools not having commenced we have had no opportunity of witnessing their state.

This place is becoming a frequent resort for parties who wish to enjoy a visit to the salt water and enjoy the sea breezes and an excursion upon the beach, or among the numerous Islands in the Bay.

It is also much resorted to by invalids who seek the recovery of health. To accommodate such, a convenient brick edifice has been erected in connection with a dwelling house and the establishment is now known as

THE MANSION HOUSE.

This house is situated on a point near the lower extremity of the Neck commanding a fine view of the bay and the islands, and affords accommodations for a large number of boarders. The house is kept by JOHN COLBY Esq., and is understood to be a Temperance House. It is certainly a quiet and healthful retreat for those who desire to enjoy such a situation, at a very reasonable rate. They may here find kind attentions and be furnished with the varieties of good things which the ocean affords in rich abundance, and may find opportunities for frequent bathing in the salt water. The price of Board is to be reduced to correspond with the times and afford facilities for those of moderate means to secure a temporary residence. The price of Board we are authorised to say will be but \$2.00 per week for the present season, and we cannot doubt that many will desire a residence here for a time to enjoy the luxury of the scenery and the sea bathing, and sea breezes, even if they are in vigorous health.

The business of this place of most interest and importance to the State is the various kinds of fisheries, but these we must reserve for another article.

SUMMARY.

Richard H. Vose, James W. Bradbury, and Seth May, Esquires, have been appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, a Committee to examine applicants for admission to practice law for the County of Kennebec.

The Lowell Advertiser says that the season is at least two weeks earlier this year than last. The fruit trees are every where blossoming unusually full, and the prospect is fair for a fruitful season.

No less than 7,428 passengers arrived at New-York from Europe during the month of April—an average of 247 per day.

It is stated that the wheat and rye fields throughout Pennsylvania present the most flattering appearance, and it is calculated by some that the coming season will even exceed that of 1838.

The Legislature of New-York made an appropriation out of the "surplus revenue" a couple of years ago, to assist the school districts in the State in procuring school libraries. There are 10,694 districts in the State, and 6,001 districts have applied these funds in the manner proposed, and added other sums—and have purchased libraries of 50 volumes each, the aggregate being 240,968 volumes.

By advices from Texas, dated April 5th, we learn that the territory of Texas is invaded by an army of 2000 Mexicans. Orders had been issued to collect the militia and march them on to the frontier. Every third man had been called out.

A Democratic Convention was held at Baltimore on the 6th. The Convention nominated Martin Van Buren for re-election to the office of President. No candidate was nominated for Vice President.

Hudson Mirror, and Columbia County Farmer, is the title of a neatly printed and well filled semi-monthly literary journal, devoted to polite literature, agriculture, and the fine arts. The first No. of the second volume was issued on the 2d of May. Published at Hudson, N. Y. by P. D. Carrique, at \$1 per year.

The first of Mr Cunard's steam packets, which are to run between England and Boston, (via Halifax,) will be ready for sea about the first of June; but will not commence her trips before the 15th or July 1st, after which steam ships will sail for Halifax and Boston in regular succession every fifteen days.—Jour. Com.

Every farmer should strive to increase his profits by judicious cultivation, and the labors of the spring are as important as those of any other season, for they have a direct bearing upon those that come after. It becomes us, therefore, to be active, for we cannot reasonably expect "to reap where we have not sown, or gather where we have not strewed," or raise good crops without care and attention. But when we do our duty faithfully, we may with perfect safety trust Providence, for it seldom fails to reward the wise and industrious with bountiful harvests. Then let no farmer, who can possibly avoid it, longer bear the reproach of being dependent upon others for bread, or "going to New-York to mill."

Murder and Mystery. A few days since, on making some repairs in a house in Williamsport, opposite Easton, it became necessary to take up the floor on the first story.—There was no cellar beneath, and on clearing away some rubbish, the bones of a human being—a man, were found!—The skeleton lay upon its side, and from all appearances must have been deposited there some 18 or 20 years ago. Conjecture is busy as to how the bones got there. That a murder has been committed, and that these sad relics are those of a murdered man, we have no doubt. We shall refer to this subject again.—*Eastern (Pa.) Whig*.

The Amistad Case once more. The appeal from the decision of the District Court, in this case, was argued at New Haven, on Wednesday, before the Circuit Court, (Judges Thompson and Judson,) and this Court have affirmed the decree of the District Court—pro forma—and the Government of the United States, at the instance of the Spanish Minister, have appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Africans must therefore remain in jail until next January.

A rich Frenchman, travelling on the West side of the Alleghany mountains, fell in love with a maid at an inn where he stopped, married her and now lives in one of the most splendid cottages on either side of the mountains.

We learn from the Bangor Whig of Saturday, that a man by the name of Flagg, said to be from New-Hampshire, jumped from a window in the third story of the Tavern of Mr Hasey, in that city, on Friday afternoon, and broke his thigh in two places.

In getting out one of the engines at the alarm of fire in Bangor on Saturday last, a son of the widow Boston, aged about 12 years, was run over and had his

thigh broken. The sum of \$40 was immediately collected among the members of the company and sent to the mother of the boy.

The Dividend on the stock of the British Queen, for the first half year, will be, says an English paper, nine per cent.

The Post Office at West Leeds, Kennebec co. Me., has been discontinued.

The following Post Masters have been appointed in Maine:

Samuel Whitehouse, Smithfield; Aaron P. Haskell, Keith's Mills; Hosea H. Huntress, Harrison; John C. Tibbets, Sedgwick Bay; Thomas W. Bridgeman, Leeds; David Mitchell, Temple Mills; Dudley Sinsky, East Clinton.

The New York Insurance Companies have paid their risks upon the steamer Lexington.

From the *Savannah Republican*, May 4.

FROM FLORIDA.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter just received from Florida, dated May 1st.

"The Indians on the coast are numerous; their fires are seen every where. They attacked five men from Fort Lauderdale while they were procuring water, and shot three of them—one mortally. About the 28th April, while Capt. Raines and 18 men were out scouting, they were fired upon by a body of Indians, who shot several—the Captain and two men mortally. The day after, two citizens were killed at No. 12.—The Indians appear to be in parties over the country, determined on mischief. It is supposed General Taylor will shortly leave, when Gen. Armistead will take command, who is presiding at a Court Martial, now sitting at St. Augustine. On the 31st ult. some men (while on parade) of 2d Dragoons, stationed at Pilatka, mutinied and attempted the life of Lieut. Morrill, who was in command. Lieut. M. cut one of the ring-leaders severely in the face, and by the aid of Dr. Hitchcock, kept them at bay for a short time; but, there is no doubt, had not Captain Lawton's company arrived just at the moment, they would have taken the lives of both officers. Lawton's company arrived in the Cincinnati, to go in the interior. Major Ashby, the commanding officer was at St. Augustine."

[Capt. Raines' party killed 3 of the Indians, who were said to be 60 or 70 in number. Previous to leaving the fort, he had concealed in the hammock, a shell covered with blankets, which the Indians removed, and the shell exploding, some of them, it is presumed, lost their lives, as blood was seen about the spot by the troops.]

Fatal Accident.—A young man, aged 17 years, son of Mr. Call, wood-wharfinger, Charlestown, Mass. in attempting last week to spring upon the tongue of a cart, laden with ice, unfortunately fell backwards and the wheel passed obliquely over his body, causing his death.

Absence of Mind.—They rebuilt the bridge at Hackensack, New Jersey, with such rapidity, that a steamboat which was lying in the river above, repairing, is now completely "done for." She can't go under the bridge, and how those concerned will get over the business is puzzling.

Temperance Reformation. Father Matthew has been more successful in the county of Wexford than in any other part of Ireland. During the second week in April he administered the pledge of temperance to 32,000 persons.

The Baltimore Sun relates the death of a citizen under the following circumstances. While the Whig procession at the late Young Men's Convention, was on the march, some persons, bearing with them a figure intended to represent Gen. Garrison as a petticoat hero, attempted to form in with it. Mr Thos. H. Laughlin, a marshal, stepped from his place in the procession to prevent them, and was killed by a blow of a stick on the head, from some person unknown. A man has since been arrested, charged with having inflicted the blow.

An old gentleman was killed in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, while attempting to stop a frightened horse.

A store-keeper by the name of James Quick, who lived in Belvidere, Warren County, N. J., committed suicide a few days since, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was prompted to this cowardly act by unsuccessful speculations in grain, which he bought of the farmers in that vicinity, and to whom he owed, it is stated, at the time of his death, over \$100,000.

The brewers of Albany commenced a suit several years since against E. C. Delavan for several articles published in the Temperance Recorder which stated that the ingredients used in the manufacture of beer were so offensive, that the article was not a fit drink for any decent being. The trial took place at Albany last week. The case turned on the truth of an article published by the defendant in February 1835, charging the plaintiff and others with the use, for several years, of filthy and impure water in malting. And the jury returned a verdict for the defendant with costs.

A lot of multicaulis trees, which would have sold for fifteen thousand dollars a year ago, were refused at twenty five dollars a year in New York, the other day.—*Boston Post*.

Mr. Thos. Saddler, a citizen of Harris county, (Ga.) had occasion to chastise a child belonging to one of his negro men; a few days after he found it necessary to inflict punishment on another child of the same family. The father in a sudden fit of rage, seized upon an axe and severed the head of the first child from its body—with a second blow he cleaved the body of the other child, and then turning upon Mr. S. he instantly split his skull and caused his almost immediate death. The negro was taken, but in attempting to make his escape was wounded with a ball from a pistol of one of the party engaged in his arrest, yet it was presumed that he would so far recover as to render him liable to the penalties of the law.—*Georgia Enq.*

The Mormons are rapidly increasing in Missouri. They have appointed twelve of their preachers to go to the Holy Land and preach to the Jews; 30 new ministers have been appointed.

The Buffalo Republican of the 23d ult. says—There are rumors abroad of Indian disturbances at the West—of massacres, etc.—and we have even heard a report of murders committed near Saginaw, in Michigan. No dependence can be placed on them. They may be true; but if they are, the force now moving westward will soon settle them.

Three hundred tons of ice were recently sold in Natchez, Miss. at \$4 (specie) per hundred.

From Canton.—By a late arrival at Philadelphia, from Canton, we learn that the British Admiral had officially announced his intentions to blockade the port of Canton on the 18th January.

The anticipated blockade was known to the Emperor, who, nothing daunted, seems determined not to give way. Lin. Viceroy, has issued a proclamation, setting forth all the wrongs experienced from the course of England. The blockade is declared by Capt. Elliott, on the condition that an Englishman who has fallen into the hands of the Chinese authorities should not be given up. That condition removed and the blockade ceases.

Ebenezer Moore, Esq. formerly of Gardiner in this State, has been elected Mayor of Quincy, Illinois.

British Movements.—Her Britannic Majesty's ship Apollo, arrived at Halifax on the 14th ult. with the 56th regiment from Jamaica for Quebec. The Apollo brought also small detachments of three other regiments.

A St. John's paper of April 16, says: "We learn that two companies of the 69th regiment, now in this garrison, are to proceed to Fredericton, and that more troops are expected here from Halifax."

The number of letters brought by the Great Western was 11,268.

The Erie canal is now open through the entire line. The breach near Schenectady was repaired so that boats passed that place on Monday.

England is now paying the sum of £750,000 per annum (\$3,500,000) for the support of the Royal Family.

Distressing Occurrence. Mr. James Bowman, till recently a respectable merchant in Gardiner, late a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, fell into the cellar of a new house which was erecting in that city, in the evening, fractured his skull, and was instantly killed. The gentleman on whose premises the fatal accident occurred, immediately drew his check for five hundred dollars for the relief of the afflicted widow of the deceased, with instructions to draw on him for more if necessary.

The last Portsmouth Journal says: "We understand that the Steamer Portsmouth which has been running for three years between Portsmouth and Boston, has been sold for about \$20,000, to ply between Portland and Bangor."

Town burnt in Michigan.—A fire broke out on the 30th ult at Pontiac Michigan, in the Exchange, and the wind being high, it swept both sides of the street, in the centre of the town, destroying 25 houses, besides barns and out buildings. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday May 4, 1840
(From the New England Farmer.)

At market, 125 Beef Cattle, 10 Cows and Calves, 150 Sheep, and 600 Swine.

40 Beef Cattle and all the Sheep were reported last week.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—Nearly all the Beef Cattle were purchased on Friday and Saturday; about 30 only were for sale this morning, consequently sales were effected at an unusual advance; a few brought as high as 7 50. We shall omit the prices generally until the market shall have become more settled.

Cows and Calves.—A few sales noticed—\$25, 33, and 35.

Sheep—Prices not made public.

Swine—Lots to peddle at 4 3-4 for Barrows. At retail from 5 to 7 c.

Improvement in Clock Work.—A skilful artisan in Paris, M. Neuberger, has discovered a method of applying to pendulums of all dimensions, a movement which requires to be wound up only once in three months, without in any degree affecting the regular working of the mechanism. It is said this discovery excites great interest and attention in the scientific circles at Paris.

Married,

In Fayette, 3d instant, by Rev. L. C. Stevens, Mr. Sherburne Morrill of this town to Miss Harriet M. Stevens of Fayette.

Cemented are this happy pair,
Made fast by Cupid's arrow,
They dwell in love and beauty fair,
Unscathed by grief or sorrow.

Go on, and people mother earth,
Build up a mighty nation,
Then jewels of a priceless worth,
Shall gild your noble station.

In Portland, by Rev. C. C. Burr, Rev. Elbridge W. Locke, of New Gloucester, to Miss Elizabeth A. Whiting, recently Principal of one of the Public Schools in this city, and daughter of Calvin Whiting, Esq.

In Parkman, Rev. William Bailey, of Buxton, to Miss Pamela W. Carter, of P.

In Parsonsfield, Elder Zachariah Jordan, to Miss Sabrina Page, both of that place.

DEED,

In Portland, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Mehitable Quincy, widow of the late Marcus Quincy, aged 60 years.

In Thomaston, Maj. Otis Robbins, a hero of the Revolution, aged 82. Miss Isabella, daughter of John Stackpole, aged 17.

In Waterford, 19th ult. Mrs. Susan Hamlin, relict of the late Hannibal Hamlin, Esq. 63.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

1840.

May 11 Thermom. Barometer. Weather. Wind.

8.	44	43	29.55	29.65	29.65	F. F. F. NW. NWW.
9.	40	43	49	29.65	29.60	29.50 F. C. F. N. E.
10.	42		29.45	C.	N.	
11.	44	50	55	29.45	29.50	29.50 C. F. F. NWW. N.
12.	43	54	29.55		29.60	F. F. F. ENE. S.
13.	44	55	58	29.60	29.65	29.65 F. F. F. S. SSE.
14.	46	64	56	29.60	29.65	29.60 F. F. F. S. S.

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. * Below zero.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

**Kennebunk Potatoes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.****Wanted,**

1000 Live Turkeys—1000 Live Hens and Chickens, for which cash will be paid—to be delivered between now and the 20th of June. ALSO,

FOR SALE, a fresh lot of Beet, Carrot, Squash, Onion, Cucumber, Cabbage, Turnip, Ruta Baga, and Sugar Beet Seed, by the pound, &c. &c.

Oranges and Lemons for sale wholesale and retail, opposite Augusta Bank, Augusta, by

C. A. PULLEN.

KENNEBEC, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1840.

SAMUEL WHITE, Administrator on the Estate of BENJAMIN CARR, JR., late of Readfield in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Monmouth in said county, on the second Tuesday of June at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest; J. S. TURNER, Register.

Plaster of Paris

BY the Cask, for sale by the subscriber
SAM'L CHANDLER.
Winthrop, May 12, 1840.

4w19

New Lime.

THOMASTON WHITE, just from the kiln, in the large new lime Casks in first rate order. Also—a prime lot of FLOUR and Northern CORN for sale by

C. M. LADD,

Opposite D. Hedges' Tavern.
Hallowell, May 9, 1840.

Cheap for Cash !!!

THE Subscribers under the firm of Joseph A. Richardson and Co. would respectfully inform the public that they have taken the store No. 1 Cheap Row, recently occupied by Seth Gay, Jr. where they offer for sale a GOOD ASSORTMENT of Groceries, Domestic Dry Goods, Grain and Meal, Crockery, Fruit, Nuts, Confectionary, &c. &c. Cheaper than at any other store on the Kennebec River.

The undersigned will spare no pains in procuring the very best articles the market affords, and as no credit will be given in any case whatever, purchasers who pay cash for their goods, may feel assured that they can do so to the best advantage, by calling at No. 1 Cheap Row.

ISAIAH RICKER,
JOSEPH A. RICHARDSON.

N. B. CASH paid for Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Yarn, Footings and all other kinds of country produce.

Gardiner, May 1st, 1840.

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

1y12

Orders for Premiums,

OF the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, are left with the Secretary Wm. Noyes, at the office of Me. Farmer.

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Monday of April, A. D. 1840, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of SAMUEL J. SEARS, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having been presented by WILLIAM H. SEARS, of Livermore, County of Oxford, the Executor therein named for Probate:

Ordered, That the said William H. give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Monmouth, in said County on the 2nd Tuesday of June next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register.

A true copy—Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register.

Sir Charles.

THIS beautiful Horse was sired by the celebrated Sherman Morgan. The Dam of Sir Charles was the celebrated Mare Symetry, a fine animal in the western part of Vermont. Sir Charles is of a beautiful chestnut color, 15 1-2 hands high, weighs 1100 lbs. and is calculated to produce a superior stock, having great symmetry of shape, and extremely mild temper. The subscriber has entire confidence Sir Charles will loose nothing on comparison with any other horse kept for the use of mares in this State. He has been kept as a stud the five past seasons in Gardiner—his colts say every thing that is desirable in his favor, and from his stock can be produced colts that will command as much price at their age as those of any other horse. The subscriber further says that for speed and power he is unrivaled by any other horse kept for the use of mares in this section, and that is saying what the owner of no other horse dare dispute. The subscriber would respectfully invite all gentlemen having an interest in so important an animal as the Horse to call and examine the Sir Charles, specimens of his stock may be seen in this section from 1 to 4 years of age. Said Horse will stand at my stable in Gardiner the present season for the use of Mares.

Terms reasonable.

WM. ELWELL.

Gardiner, April 30, 1840.

6w17

N. B. The subscriber will make a discount of ten per cent for past services of Sir Charles to all who will call and settle previous to the 20th of May.

W. E.

Sir John Harvey.

THE subscriber gives notice that this prime young Bull will stand during the season at his farm in Winthrop. He is two years old, girts six feet four inches—weighs 1300 lbs. and is of a bright red color. He has not been pampered nor stall fed, his diet having been for the past winter good hay and a peck of turnips per day. Many of his calves may now be seen in different parts of the town, which give perfect satisfaction. He is a healthy and active animal, and sure in his performances.

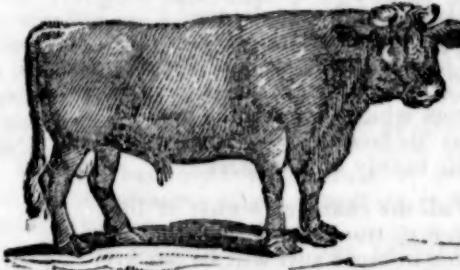
This Bull is of good pedigree, and has taken premiums at the Worcester County Cattle Show, and also at the Kennebec County Cattle Show. He combines as many good points as any other animal of the kind.

TERMS one dollar for the season.

Call and examine for yourselves.

ISAAC NELSON.

Winthrop, April 11, 1840.

Sir John Falstaff.

THE Chestnut Bull of the subscriber will stand at his Farm in East Monmouth the ensuing season for the use of Cows. He is of the Durham and Devonshire cross, remarkably well proportioned, healthy, active and strong. He took the first premium at the Kennebec County Agricultural Society for yearling Bulls in 1836, and the second premium in 1839. He is of bright chestnut color, pleasant disposition, and good to work.

E. FOLSOM.

4w16

Grave Stones.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he still carries on the STONE CUTTING business near the foot of Winthrop street, a little above his old stand in Hallowell, a few doors north of T. B. Brooks' Iron Store, where he keeps as usual, beautiful lots of New York White Marble almost equal to the Italian Marble; also Thomaston Marble; Quincy and Readfield Slate of which may be found manufactured at his shop, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Grave Stones, paint mills and paint stones. Also has shops furnished with grave stones at Gardiner, Agent, Mr. Wm Gould; Readfield, Agent, Mr. John Lambard; Farmington, Ebenezer Childs, Esq.; Wilton, Mr. Joseph Bradbury. At all of his shops orders promptly attended to. Occasional visits will be made at each of these places for the purpose of engraving stones left in the care of these agents, after inscriptions are left for them. He now as in times past, pledges himself to give satisfaction in work, prices, &c. or satisfy all who call for their trouble. References can be had to his work, which may found in almost every part of the State, where it has been accumulating for fifteen years past. Much of his work has his name engraved below the inscriptions. He has also made arrangements with Col. Sullivan Dwight, owner of an extensive marble manufactory in Thomaston, to be supplied with chimney-pieces, fire frames, hearth stones, facings, &c. of beautiful Egyptian, Irish, and Thomaston Marble, in such a way as to be able to sell them cheaper than ever before. A few patterns are now set up at his shop in Hallowell. To companies who want to purchase any of the above a liberal discount will be made.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

N. B. J. C. Jr. has a number of monuments on hand and attends to the building all kinds at short notice. 7.

Blanks.

THE following Blanks are kept constantly for sale at this office, viz: Mortgage, Warrants and Quit claim Deeds—Writs—Executions—Confession Executions—Confessions—Copy of Judgment—Assessors' Commitments of Highway Taxes—Town Orders, and all other kinds of Blanks will be printed at short notice.

POETRY.

Original

BEAUTY — A FLOWER.

A gaudy flower upreared its head,
Within a garden's bound;
Array'd in colors bright and gay,
Attracting all around.
Awhile, it in the sunshine basked,
As through decaying never;
But soon the fell destroyer came,
And laid it low forever.

Deep in the shade of forests green,
There bloomed an other flower;
Secluded far from all its kind,
And from the spoilers power;
Surrounded by the towering oaks,
And by the ivy green;
'Twas not exposed to idle view;
It grew by all unseen.

It bloomed, till by the voice of time
'Twas summoned to decay;
And then it bowed its willing head,
And sweetly drooped away.
But yet, though all its wither'd leaves
Lay scattered on the ground,
Its still undying sweet perfume,
True fragrance breathed around.

Ah! how unlike this lovely flower.
Was that whose only boast
Was hues, which shown awhile so gay,
And then were wholly lost.
Yet frail as that, are beauties charms,
Like that, they must decay;
They fade and wither in an hour,
And die in one short day.

But like that flower, all fragrant still,
With all its leaves decayed;
There is a beauty better far,
Which may not, cannot fade.
'Tis not that beauty, light and vain
From which, so soon we part;
But 'tis forever, ever bright,
The beauty of the heart.

In all the changing scenes of life,
Though troubles o'er us flow,
This treasure still will be our joy,
And soften every woe.
'Twill smooth the path of life's decline,
And all its sorrows bear;
Then will it soar above the skies
And reap perfection there.

OLIVE.

Sidney, May 5th, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

N. E. BOUNDARY AFFAIRS.

MR HOLMES:—Dear Sir, I have lately perused the communications, between Mr Fox the British Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Mr Forsyth, Secretary of State, made at Washington City, in March last. I think the tone of said communications, a little too high for the benefit of the people on both sides. Being myself rather a pacific man, I have somewhat doubted whether Mr Fox, or Mr Forsyth, or in fact the two Governments, of Great Britain, and the United States, have fully realized the awful *Calamity, Distress, and Suffering* attendant on *War and Bloodshed*. It is well known, that all those men, of different Governments, who make war, seldom help fight the battles themselves;—but they make a call for Officers and soldiers generally from the working classes of human society. Would it not be well then for Mr Fox and Mr Forsyth, to make a loud call on their respective governments, in the way of moral courage, and good faith, to come up strictly to the Treaty of—1783, rather than to make a call on the Martial, and Heroic courage of the two Nations? “Endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace.”

At the same time, make a loud call also, to run the Boundary line forthwith, agreeably to said Treaty, and hush us all to peace;—so that the hum of business may never again be broken up, by the clashing of guns and swords, in the din of terrible warfare; to the end of time! It appears to the writer of this article, that Her Majesty's Government of Great Britain, will duly feel the importance of maintaining their honor, by an honest and immediate settlement of our Boundary according to their solemn engagements in reference to Bounds and Courses, stipulated and noted in said Treaty, that all the Inhabitants, may know where they belong, and in which side is

their residence. Negotiations for exchanges, can be instituted afterward. Yours &c.

AMICUS.

THE MOLE.

The strong, short legs of the mole, the palmated feet, armed with sharp nails, the pig-like nose, the teeth, the velvet coat, the small external ear, the sagacious smell, the sunk, protected eye, all conduce to the utilities or to the safety of its underground life. It is a special purpose, specially consulted throughout.

The form of the feet fixes the character of the animal. They are so many shovels: they determine its action to that of rooting in the ground; and every thing about its body agrees with this destination. The cylindrical figure of the mole, as well as the compactness of its form, arising from the terseness of its limbs, proportionally lessens its labor; because, according to its bulk, it thereby requires the least possible quantity of earth to be removed from its progress.

It has nearly the same structure of the face and jaws as a swine, and the same office for them. The nose is sharp, slender, tendinous, strong; with a pair of nerves going down to the end of it. The plush covering, which, by the smoothness, closeness, and polish of the short piles that compose it, rejects the adhesion of almost every species of earth, defends the animal from cold and wet, and from the impediment which it would experience by the mould sticking to its body. From soils of all kinds the little pioneer comes forth bright and clean. Inhabiting dirt, it is of all animals the neatest.

But what I have always most admired in the mole, is its eyes. This animal, occasionally visiting the surface, and wanting, for its safety and direction, to be informed when it does so, or when it approaches it, a perception of light was necessary. I do not know that the clearness of the sight depends at all upon the size of the organ. What is gained by the largeness or prominence of the globe of the eye, is width in the field of vision. Such a capacity would be of no use to an animal which was to seek its food in the dark. The mole did not want to look about it, nor would a large advanced eye, have been easily defended from the annoyance to which the life of the animal must constantly expose it. How, indeed, was the mole, working its way under ground, to guard its eyes at all? In order to meet this difficulty, the eyes are made scarcely larger than the head of a corking-pin; and these minute globules are sunk so deeply in the scull, and lie so sheltered within the velvet of its covering, as that any contraction of what may be called the eye-brows, not only closes up the apertures which lead to the eyes, but presents a cushion, as it were, to any sharp or protruding substance which might push against them. This aperture, even in its ordinary state, is like a pin-hole in a piece of velvet, scarcely pervious to loose particles of earth. Observe, then, in this structure, that which we call relation. There is no natural connexion between a small, sunk eye, and a shovel, palmated foot. Palmated feet might have been joined withoggle eyes; or small eyes might have been joined with feet of any other form. What was it, therefore, that brought them together in the mole? That which brought together the barrel, the chain, and the fusee in a watch, design; and design, in both cases, interferred from the relation which the parts bear to one another in the prosecution of a common purpose.

A person who wore a suit of homespun clothes, stepped into a house in this city, on some business, where several ladies were assembled in an inner room. One of the company remarked, (in a low tone, though sufficiently loud to be overheard by the stranger,) that a countryman was waiting, and agreed to make some fun. The following dialogue ensued:

“You're from the country, I suppose?”
“Yes, I'm from the country.”
“Well sir, what do you think of the city?”
“It's got a ternal sight of houses in it.”
“I expect there are a great many ladies where you came from?”
“O yes, a woudly sight, jist for all the world like them there.” Pointing to the ladies.
“And you are quite a beau among them no doubt?”
“Yeas I beans dem to meeting, and about.”
“May be the gentleman will take a glass of wine,” said one of the company.
“Thank'e, dont care if I do.”
“But you must drink a toast?”
“I eats toast, what aunt Debby makes, but as to drinkin', I never seed the like.”
What was the surprise of the company to hear the stranger speak clearly, as follows:
“Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to wish you health

and happiness with every other blessing this earth can afford, and I advise you to bear in mind that we are often deceived by appearances. You mistook me by my dress, for a country booby, I, from the same cause thought these men to be gentlemen; the deception is mutual—I wish you a good evening”

LETTER & WRITING PAPER of different sizes and qualities, for sale at this office.

Caution!

WHEREAS CYNTHIA, my wife, has left my bed and board, without any justifiable reason, and refuses to live with me; therefore all persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM TORSEY.

3w17

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON'S Ploughs & Cultivators.

Pitchforks, manufactured by J. Pope, Hallowell & Roads.

Garden Hoes, manufactured by H. Hight, Wayne. Seed Corn, raised by E. Folsom, Monmouth, for sale at this office.

To Young Men of Business.

TO SELL OR TO LET a convenient STORE, situated in Wales, on the main post road leading from Portland to Augusta, and immediate possession given. Said Store has been occupied in the retailing line for a number of years, and has had a good run of custom for a country store. This stand offers a good opportunity for a young man as rent will be low and board and fuel much cheaper than in seaport towns. For particulars apply to the subscriber at Wales.

DAVID PLUMER.

Wales, April 14, 1840.

3w17

Ruta Baga Seed

Raised by Rufus Moody and Joel Chandler, for sale at this office.

WHO will call it hard times, when they can purchase a first rate article of Melasses for 26 cents per gallon; Fish for 3 cts. per lb. Corn from 70 to 75 cts. per bushel, Sheetings for 7 to 9 cts. per yard, and other goods equally as cheap at JOS. A. RICHARDSON & Co's. Cash Store Gardiner.

18

New Milch Cow for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a first rate new milch cow of the Durham breed. She is handsomely formed—in good order—eight years old, and a first rate milker, will give milk all the year if it is desired. She has taken the first premium of the Ken. Co Ag. Society. Any one in want of a good family cow had better call and examine her.

S. WOOD, Jr.

Winthrop Village, May 7, 1840.

18

Dentistry.

SNELL, Jr. Surgeon Dentist, Rooms at the house of Dr. I. Snell, Winthrop St. Augusta.

All operations on the teeth, as Cleaning, Plugging, Extracting, &c. performed in the best manner.

Artificial Teeth, from one to a full set, inserted with pins, clasps, or on the principle of Atmospheric pressure.

References: Messrs. Hawes & Allen, New York,

Dr. I. Snell, } Augusta.

Dr. H. H. Hill, } Augusta.

18

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP

By NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2,00 a year. \$2,50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionate deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1,00 for three insertions. \$1,25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.

When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.